NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Adoption of a Resolution by Congress Modifying the Confiscation Act.

The President's Objections to the Act Removed.

Passwige of the Bill to Call Out the Militia and Employ Negroes in the Army.

The President's Bill in Aid of Emancipation Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Bevelations Respecting the Battles of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff and Fair Oaks, Ac.,

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862. THE MODIFICATIONS OF THE CONFISCATION ACT. The Senate, which has been during the whole session arrogant and dictatorial, backed down to-day from very material point in the Confiscation bill, upon verbal information of a Senator that the President took excep tion to it. This action has no precedent. Skedaddling in fear of a veto, the Senate-has clearly admitted its de liberate wrong in the passage of an unconstitution constitutional form, and vindicating Congression al action in a constitutional mode, by seeking to bill notwithstanding the Executive object , and thus freeing Senators from responsibili ty, they made haste to conclude the President by Tyler's time, if a verbal statement had come from s d by legislation, the bill would be vetoed, what of the great men that then composed the Senate? be remembered that Mr. Clay blazed with government. Mr. Wade to-day wanted to know bre about the negro? It was disgraceful to be mousing the back door of the President's house. Som his conscience keepers, announced his royal plea. He said it was the most disgraceful thing of the war, and a sad announcement to the people that the real

The following is the bill which has passed both houses at which removes the President's objection to the Con-

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, bea, That the provisions of the third lags of the fifth section of "An act to suppress hearrection, te punish reason and rebellion, to selve and confiacate the respect of rebells, and fer other purposes," half be so construed as not to apply to my act or act doue prior to the passage thereof, nor to solved any member of a State Legislature or judge of my State court, who has not in accepting or cutering son his office taken an each te support the exaction of the so-called Confederate States of America, her shall be punishment or proceedings under soid act be so castined as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the Studer beyond bit matural life.

fittle said that it could be reached by a bill which inferred from the first section of the bill ed to this idea. Mr. Harris referred to the seventh section, which authorized proceedings in rea. against abtoos. The government would seize the lands of such. POSTFONEMENT OF THE BILL ADMITTING WEST VIR-

the new State of West Virginia. So much for undertaking to engraft new principles upon the organic est under which the people asked admission into the

The House has consigued to the Tomb of the Cap the proposition to make an appropriation in sid of emancipation in the border clave States, by referring it to the Committee of the Whole. The radeals by enother seapurpose. They intend to lot all the slaves loose by the exercise of the war power. For this reason they voted to-day against amborising the State of Kentucky toraise an independent force or Home Guard, to protect the people President to go out of the State. It is manifest that the greater the number of men in the border slave States that take up arms against the robels, the greater will be their repugnance to ever hereafter joining their political fertunes with them. Jeff. Davis' budget looks to an ultimate combination of all the slave States. Notwith standing this, the radicals are opposed to self-supporting serps in States to destroy guerillas, for fear, that the will prevent exempades of slaves and emencipation

The reason also that the radicals adhere so tenacionels South, is, that they eas go beme and say that the pro-seeds of the sales of such lands can pay the expenses of

act yet been delivered to the President. He has been to accord an accord so last two days to accord an interview to the committee. The correspondence will got be given to the public until the response is delivered.

THE BATTLES OF BULL RUN AND BALL'S BLUFP. This evening Mr. Chandler, in the Senate, is making a speech upon the conduct of the war, to which none of Senators listen, though there are a considerable num-Ber present, and though he is professing to quote testi-Var. The speech is prolix and disjointed, suggesting old maiters without either point or instructiveness.

CONDITION OF APPAIRS AT EICHMOND. the re wel troops are in great numbers, with abundant that our army would be overwhelmed on the Chicks hominy, and his fact that it was not is uttributed to the planned to theak our lines on Friday and on the succeed

Hen. Edwin H. Webster, Representative from Mary and, has been neminated as brigadier general of vol-

peri for duty to Surgeon McParlin, McAlcal Director of Central Pane's command.

Brigade Sprgeon Adam Hammer is ordered to report to the Medical Director at St. Lone for duty to charge of one of the general hospitals in that city.

Assistant Surgeon Harrison Allen, Medical Cad at F. C.

H. Bradford, and Hospital Stewards McMenus and Aus, ton, will report to person to Sergeon Letterman, Medica;

The promotions and appointments in the army the publication of the 10th of Jury embrace those of

and efficiency as Assistant Quartermaster, and detaile to General Rickett's division.

PINDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL AT PORT CO-

martial at Fert Columbus, of which General Brown was President, have been officially approved. Captain E. C. Jones, of the Seventh infantry, for being drunk while on duty as an officer of the day, has been cashiered, and therefore ceases to be an officer of the army. Private Peter Fay, found guilty of absenting himself without leave from his next. leave from his post, for one week, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month of his pay for the same period.

Acting Master's Mate David T. Potter has been dismissed the service, he having offered to pay John B. pointment of acting master.

the command of the Water Witch.

lowing officers are ordered to the United State iron-clad steamer New Ironsides:—Licutenant, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Master. H. B. Robson; Acting Master, George W. Domett; Paymaster, A. W. Russell.

PROPOSALS FOR GUNBOATS. The Navy Department will receive proposals for build-ing double bowed sidewheel gunboats until the 30th inst. from shipbuilders actually engaged in the construction

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, was to-night confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Cour

of the United States THE PRENCH MINISTER. Count Mercier was on the floor of the Senate to-day for

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mars., from the Military Com mittee, reported back the bill to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of the State of Kentucky, and asked to be discharged from its further

Mr. Davie, (Union) of Ky., called the bill up and urged its passage.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Collange, (rep.) of Vt., opposed

the passage of the bill.

Mr. CLARE, (rep.) of N. H., thought that Kentucky should not be allowed to raise troops simply to fight on her own soil. He said that at one time there were six-teen men from a rural town in New Hampsbire in one

regiment of the Army of the Potomac; but he was formed that not one of them was alive now. Not one of them perished by the bullet, the sabre or the bayonet, but all died in the trenches of Virginia. How could be ask his own people to go and fight and die and rot by he wayside in Virginia when Kentucky was allowed to have troops, pail by the government, who only fight in the State of Kentucky, and do easy service within her own doors? The bill was then laid askie informally.

Mr. Clark. (rep.) of N. H., called up the resolution from the House explanatory of the Confiscation ass. He effered as an ameniamont, that he punishment under the bill shell work the forceture of real ostate beyond the

mr. Revisiting of real estate in the West angounts to nothing.

Mr. Suchkar, (rep.) of Ohio, said that if the Senator (Mr. Clark) could say that it was likely the President would yet the bill usless this amendment was ado, tad, he (Mr. Sherman) was willing to vote for it, but the wanted the President to take the responsibility of it.

Mr. Clark—I thirk I may say that I am authorized to state that this amendment will remove one of the objections of the President to the bill. One of the objections of the President to the bill. One of the objects of the amendment was an inducement to obtain the President signature. He should also offer another amendment, that "the words granting an amnesty shall be constructed so as to sutherize the President to restore any preparety under the bill if he thinks it necessary."

Mr. Lank, (rep.) of lad, said that he was not willing to legislate under any duress. He would never surrender the independence of the Senate to the dictation of any President, however we might frust him. Let the President, if he does not like the bill, soud it back here with his vice, and then he (Mr. Luna) was willing to make the lance between confiscation and to confiscation. He (Mr. Luna) was and willing to have the heads of the Senate to the secative or any other power this side of heaven.

Mr. Clark thought they might as well look at the questions.

tiod by the executive or any other power this size of heaven.

Mr. Chant thought they might as well look at the question practically and not stop at little points of etiquette. If there were honest objections we might as well try and harmonize them.

Mr. Kinte, (rop.) of N. Y., thought that this was an entirely new mode of legislation. If the President has objections to the bill, it is his business to send the bill tack with his objections. It is time that we met the enemies of this country fairly, and not with a timid policy. We must defend the country form its onemies.

entirely new moode of legislation. If the President has objections to the bill, it is his business to send the bill task with his objections. It is time that we met the enemies of this country fairly, and not with a timid tolicy. We must defend the country from its onemies, and from any timidity on the part of those whose duty it is to take care of the country. We must meet the question boddy, and not by this backeloof egislation. He thought it a monst rous precedent to establish. Mr. Hames, (ren.) of N. Y., thought store was nothing so monatrous in this proposition. If the President had constitutioned accupies, we eight to have proper respect for them. If we can pass this resolution, and avoid a veto, he (Mr. Harris) thought it was best to do so.

Mr. Wans (rep.) of obio, thought that this was entirely a novel question. This way of coming in here illegitimately—in a way unknown to the constitution—the did not like. He (Mr. Wadas did not know who was authorized to speak for the Prasident or promagate his vlows. If this is the way we as to legislate we ought to have a committee to wait on the President when we pass a bill, and ask what his "result" will is, and how much we shall alice a bill to except he vice This body. The only ensistational way for the "resident is, if he has objections to the nill to state them in his veto. There is no other way for him to sat, unless we surruder all our constitutional rights and all the dignity of the Senste. This way of couning in here with best downwards which his constitutional conscioure. He (Mr. Wades) would be very sorry if the President who are charged with his constitutional conscioure. He (Mr. Wades) would be very sorry if the President of who are charged with his constitutional conscioure. He (Mr. Wades) wanted the President of the all the regularities. Mr. Watson, very lot of his way as a continuation. He (Mr. Watson) was perfectly willing to vote for it. He admitted that this made of legislation seemed improper, but he believed that this great ansure was far abov

"real," so as to have the imitation to life forfeiture apply properly.

Mr. Pootsture, (rep.) of Wis., beped the amendment would not be adopted. He should say nothing, as his views had been miscaprescuted by the pross. He had been charged with trying to protect the real estate of the rebels, when the reverse was the case. He wanted to take all the real estate of the rebels, and re-people these States with new and loyal people.

Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Kanses, was willing to stand by the President. He would not ask him to violate he considence on account of the Senato. He thought the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark) better for the people of Kanses, as they would get held of the rabel property much chosper than otherwise, and he was perfectly willing to trust his constituents to get held of the title in the factors.

Mr. Truswerz sid not wish to make the President violate his conscious of any way. But is the President con-

the publication of the 10th of Julys embrace those of Abirty non-commissioned officers and privates to second fluctenances in the regular service, then placing them in the like of advancement.

Captain William Painter, formerly of Phylodelphia, has been cromoted to be Major, for sallantly at Drangayllie bull ibraght. Lie (Mr. Transposite views) as he (Mr. Transposite views) as a country by the President conflict with the Experimental Captain William Painter, formerly of Phylodelphia, has been cromoted to be Major, for sallantly at Drangayllie bull ibraght. Lie (Mr. Transposit way, as he (Mr. Transposit way, as he (Mr. Transposit way, as he (Mr. Transposit way) as he (Mr. Transposit way, as he (Mr. Transposit way) as he (Mr. Transposit way) as he (Mr. Transposit way, as he (Mr. Transposit way) as he (Mr. Transposit way)

that the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) understood the views of the President correctly, but on some other poill and on some other occasion. Some Senators who are not so accurate might undertake to a ate the views of the President and make a mistake, and the Senator might vote on entirely crroneous views. This recoulion proposes an entirely new precedent. Such a thing has never been done before. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark) was suggested simply and solely for the purpose of overcoming the objections which he (Mr. Trumbull) understrod were made by the President. This seems like an attempt on the part of the President to coorce Congress. If the President has objections to the resolution let him use his constitutional prarogative and veto the bill, and then it will not follow, as has been suggested, that we have no bill; for the veto message can be taken up and acted on, and, if accossary, the bill can be passed by a two-thirds vote. He (hr. Trumbull) had felt a great deal of interest in the passage of a confiscation bill, and he believed that if one had been passed at the commencement of the session the rebellion by this time would have been of more value to us than the taking of the rebel capital. It was just a difference between eaging to the slaves of the rebels, "Facque from your masses and come within our lines and your handless shall fell forever," and saying to them. "If you come within our lines you shall be driven beck." The rebels had confiscated all the property of Union mon that they could lay their hands on; but, of course, rebel property must be protected, and when a Union army come upon it a guard must be piaced around it to protect it. So there was every inducement for men to side against the government, for then no harm would come to them from either side. We should have bed, if the protect it is not begin to the protect of the way and the property of the rebels towards the expenses of the war, but the property of the rebels towards the president to tak

y honestly soo the him in the same spirit.

Powell's amendment was then rejected—year 16,

of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. H.wwarn, (rep) of Mich. should vote for the resolution, though he professed against any such objection as suggested; but he would not jeopardize in any way the Confiscation set.

YRAS.—Mesars. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Douittie, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harris, Renderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Mornil, Pomerov, Sherman, Sinmons Summer, TenEyek, Wilson of Mass., Walley and Wright—1229.

NATS.—Messrs. Carille, Davis, Grimes, Harlap, Kennedy, King, Lanc of Indiana, Powei, Saulebouy, Stark, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Wilmet, Wilson of Mo.—15.

Mr. CLARE offered a further amendmend that the words "grant amnesty," authorize the President to restroproperty seized under the bill, to any person found in-

property seized under the bill, to any person found innocest.

Agreed to and the resolution passed.

BERTIMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DISTURBING OFFICIAL.

Mr. PESSENDENT called up the bill to provide for the
more prempt settlement of the accounts of disbursing
efficiers. Passed.

Mr. PESSENDENT, from the Finance Committee, reported
back the resolution amending the act to provide for the
internal revenue. Passed.

Mr. PESSENDENT also reported back the resolution previding that the extuse for absence from duty in Congress
by active employment in the military service for the
suppression of the rebellion be valid.

Mr. Cettaern moved to amend that they be in the
military service without pay. Agreed to.

Mr. SUNNER moved to amend that they be in the
military service without pay. Agreed to.

Mr. SUNNER moved to amend that they be in the
military service without pay. Agreed to adjournment, in addition to the sum now deducted by
law, there shall be a further deduction equal to naif the
militage allowed, unless the absence be for sickness or
by concent.

Agreed to and the resolution passed. y concent.
Agreed to and the resolution passed.
DESCRIPTION OF STATE PRESONERS.
The bill for the discharge of State pursuers, &c., was

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners, &c., was taken up.

The agotion authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habest corpus was amended so as to limit to the time when Congress is not in section, and to political offences.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to strike out the first two sections was rejected, year 15; mays 19.

The bill was further amended, on metion of Mr. Browness, free, of Ill., so that prisoners be not discharged until they take the eath of allegiance to the United States.

The sample (rep.) of Mkh., referred to the feet that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had been engaged in investigation, and had collected a deal of original of the States of Sulfran, he said there was a solumn of twenty thusand men, under futterson, ordered either to attack the Sensiny, or one keep him

good in investigation, and had collected a deal of oridegion. Referring to the bastle of Bail run, he said there
was a solumn of twenty the usand men, under Patterson,
ordered either to attack the beauty, or sake keep him
sugaged, to be could not reinforce at Manazase. Patterson telegraphed that Johnston had a superior force, and
had received large einforcements, when he fact was
that Johnston received no reinforcements and had less
force than Patta son. The reason of the loss of the battle
of Bail'run was the delay from Thursday this sunday, by
rehavin of the Quartermaster's applies not consung; the
delay of Sanday morning, in consequence of Keyes' brigade not getting in position; the arrivan of Johnston's
relaforcements; the desaster in placing a battery a
thousand ya do in extense, and anisataking a rebel regimant for a battery support, and the failure to bring up
the reserve at the critical time. But the losses of Buil
Run were smail, and the people railied, till, on the 10th
of lecember, the ref. was 195,455 men, with thirteen
regiments not reported, mosity bitonded for Gen. Burt side
in under command of Gen. McCleins. He then referred
to the battle of Baili's Buff, reading the orders to hevens
and conosi Baker, showing that these suppeased there
were 40,000 men within twelve miles of him, and there
was no evidence of rashness on the part of Cohonel Baker,
arcept expesing his own person. He quoted from the
evidence of Major John Bix, who said that very jew men
in reinforcement would have saidned to crave off the
onemy at Bail's filling, and this gallant officer offered at ogo,
if they would let him have a company of one hundred
man. The enemy's batteries were in a wood: and it was
difficult to tell what their force was.

Recess till seven o'elgole.

Mc. Charburg required by a force of the filling who had been to be a filling to the brave men in that light. After this
who leads have been sent by the agree of the filling who had
for the between Edwards' Ferry, and Beil's Builf.
The man who issued the by mustor r. il. They marched on Manassas and the wooden guas of Centroville, and the enemy, less than forty thousand, quietly moved away. At a council of war, eight generals voted not to advance on Manassas, but heave the cuenty there and meak around by Annupolits. Seven out of the eight of these generals were appointed by the advice of General McClellan. But the Secretary of War overruiest this, and made the army move on Manassas. Why the magnificant army of 220,000 did not moreh on Recliment no one knows; but at last McClellan divided the army and sailed for Fortress Monrea. The Computes on the Conduct of the War summored General Wadaworth, who meets that he had only 19,022 men left to defend Washington, and not a wagle gua mounted on wheels, and part of this force was now and undisciplined, and some nearly discreasized. He (Mr. Chandler) then read from the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who sent do who McClellan; then Franklin's division was sent do who McClellan; then Franklin's division was sent do who McClellan; then Franklin's division was sent for troop, and about that time 11,000 from Beltimore and Fortress, theoree, and last June Shie de division, about

10.000 more, and about that time 11.000 from Beltimore and Fortrean Monroe, and land that time 11.000 from Beltimore and Fortrean Monroe, and land June Shie da' division, about 5,000 were salet, making a total of 128,000 from sent to centeral Wouldeline Prior to the sugargements before Rightmond. Mr. Tucker forther restricted that he did not

awance on the gurboats instead of on Righmond. The Concest tide me that he fought the onemy three days and whisper them each day, and their run every night like with in the light except the men under Porter, and they with poet the menny the first day. Well, sir, this is called attrategy. Now, sir, again I say why was this great army of the Potomac, of two hundred and thrity thous and men, divided Human ingenuity, and scarcely divine wisdom, could have devised any other was to have that army defeated than the way that was adopted. I simply charge that grave errors have been committed; but, as I aski before, no ther way could have been devised to defeat that army. I have thought it necessary that these facts shadl go forth to the people. I know that I such be denounced, but only by two classes of people—one traitors, and the cliner looss. Nobely cles will demounce me.

Mr. Sowanc offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Laid over.

The Senate then went into executive session.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Wassington, July 16, 1862. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, from the conference bill prohibiting the confinement of persons in the mill mutiny, describes, or an attempt to incite to mariny Culumbia co. tain convicts confined there by sentence of

Mr. Wmrs. (rep.) of Ind , from the Select Committee ge and draft of a bill were referred, reported a bill providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that Maryland, Delaware, Virginie, Kentucky, Tennessee or Miscorri has adopted measures for emancipating the alayse throughout either or all of these States, it shall be the daty of the Fresident, assisted by the Ferretary of the daty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to procure and deliver to such States five per cent finited States bonds, squal to the valuation of the slaves, according to the census of 1890, provided no compensation shall be made to any State which has aided the present resolitor, or to any one that has held or accepted any civil or military office under the so-called Contederate States, or any one of them.

The whole amount of the bonds to be delivered shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and eighty intilions of deliars.

For the purpose of settling the slaves beyond the finites of the United States, twenty militons of deliars are appropriated, to be expended in colonization, at the discretion of the President.

The benefits of this act shall not inure to any State failing to pass a law of emincipation within five years from the date of the passage of this act.

The bill also provides for complete emancipation within teachy years. If any State, after having received any bonds, as aforesaid, shall recommend or tolerate slavery, contrary to the act of emonotypation, it shall refund to the United States all the principal and interest pard on account of such bonds.

Mr. Werra, (rep.) of Ind., briefly explained the provi-

Mr. Pornin, (rep.) of Wist., wished to make the number

Mr. Ross on Constant, (rop.) of N. V., thought it would be better to call out three militions.

Mr. Lovesov, (rop.) of Ill., suggested that the men should be mustered without regard to their color. The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of Mr. Kellogg's resolution.

The House than disposed of sundry bills on the Speaker's desk by agreeing to amendments of the Senate. The Admission of wart vigoral restriction of West Virginia as a State was taken up.

Mr. Stoam, (fundaj of Va., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Secar, (pinon) of va., moved to my the ont on the table.

Motion lost by 44 against 70.

Mr. Rosson Constant moved to postpone the bill until the second Tuesday in Decomber.

The motion was carried by 63 against 55.

The motion was carried by 63 against 55, concerning capturals armeans.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to enter into contracts with any foreign government for the reception and colonization of receptured Arricans in the West India Islands.

The Senate bill amendatory of the Militia net of 1705, authorizing the Fresident to call out the militia for a period not exceeding the months, and the employment of persons of African descent, &c., was taken up.

Mr. STIVENS, (rep.) of Pa., mayed the previous question.

Mr. Brooks, (opp.) of Pa., carnestly appealed to his solitogue hot to insist upon the passage of the bill with-out afterding an opportunity to have it amended. He sould vote for some things in the bill, but for others he nid not. Mr. Stavens adhered to his motion, saying he wanted ill to pass now. Homan, (epp.) of Ind., moved to lay the bill on the table

Motion lost by year 29, mays 77.

The bill was then passed under the operation of the

The bill was then passed under the operation of the pravious question.

Mr. Sanowick, (rep.) of N. Y., reported a bill, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to result officers Latiner, Davis, Bahigren, Rowan, D. D. Porter and Stringham.

Mr. Risottion Mattanarous of the Confliction act.

Mr. Eliot, (rep.) of Mass., moved that the House proceed to consider the business on the Speaker's table, in order to reach the bill explanatory of the Confliction act, as returned from the Senate with an amendancia.

Mr. Mattony, (Union) of Ky., moved that the House adjourn. djourn.
The motion to adjourn was lost by 2I against 74.
The House then agreed to Mr. Eliot's motion

Mr. Matient again moved that the House adjourn. Motien lost by 30 against 84.

Messrs. Ancons. Bineham. Cobb. Cox. Cravens. Davis, Duniap, Homan. Law. Menz'es, Morris. Odell. Penderon, Fotter, Shiel, Steele of N. Y., Steele of N. J., Stiles, Stevens, Ward and Wilson.

Ward and Wilson. THE TAX BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's propositions—ramely: All sections of the Internal Tax bill which require anything to be done on and after July and August are amended so as to mean that such things shall not be done I for than the lat day of October next under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make proclamation of the date to be fixed by him.

Adjourced.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Guerillas Falling Back-Enlist-

ments at Nashville, &c. Nashville, July 15, 1862. The rebels are reported to have evacuated Murfree bore. The killed on both sides is not over fifty. Gene-fal l'uffield is severely, if not mortally, wounded, but is now under good core. The citizens buried the dead of both Union and rebol soldiers. No private residences were destroyed.

Erlistments here are going on moderately.

The city is beyond danger.

NASHVILLE July 16 1862 The gnerillas, numbering about two thousand in all, ave fallen back towards McMinnville, taking our officers along with them and paroling the privates. Our loss is loss is fity killed and one handred wounded. The c izens are taking good care of the wounded and have buried the dead left by the rebels.

The citizen; are actively entisting in the Home Guard No danger to the city is apprehended.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Forced Murch of General Curtis' Army to Helena-Victories Over the Rebels-Condition of the Union Troops, &c., &c.

General Curtis' entire command arrived at Heleva on the 11th. The army left Bates ville June 24, and reached Jacksonpert on the 26th. On the 2d of July they started

across the country.
On the 4th, while the "hirteenth Illinois regiment was coming down the White river with a load of cotten, they were fired on by guerillas seven miles below Grand e-intraband, taken on board the next day, says that he

On the 7th General Curtis' advance, consisting of a balanton of the First Indiana cavalry and the Eleventh tacked by two regiments of Texas savalry and a large force of infastry. The Unionists had four mountain howitzers, which were brought to bear on the rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, running over the infantry, throwing them into confusion, and terminating in an utter rout the rebels were pursued by our force, who captured a large number of persons who were alterwayed paroled. After the battle our troops buried one hundred and ten rebels on the field. Our loss was eight killed, among them Captain Slocum, of the Escenth Wincoman regiment, and thirty-two wounded. Major Glenden, of the First Indiana cavairy, was seriously hijured. The rebels had on a tillery, which accounts for their heavy loss as compared with ours.

Notwithst ading their long and forced marches, Gen. Curtis' army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helona they had but three days' supplies.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Expected Events in the West-Activity of General Pope's Command—Hamilton, N. C., Shelled by Union Genbusts—Anticipated Attack on Weldon—The Pittsburg Southary Committee Captured, &c., &c. [From the Richmond Enquirer July 12.]
THE PROSPECT—THE ARMINS BEFORE EXCHMOND—ADDICES OF MAJOR GENERAL R. E. LEE, ETC. Modelmark defensive attude, unor cover of als gumboats, in, for the preparation of the Band have become softening ransomment from the last defeat to easily more may found to discuss the firm of the preparation and keep their minds and bodies from the demoralization and keep their minds and bodies from the demoralization and decay of an ingerious dileness.

In the meantime we must turn our eyes to the West for me e starting events. The movements of Buell and

government.

General Leo issues to-day an address to the army before Richmond, which speaks volumes in recognition of their unfaituring valor in the recent battles. In summing up the results of the saccestive engagements, he monitions, among other things, that 'the number of pieces of artifiery captured from the enemy was forty, and that the prisoners are numbered by thousands. There is but little doubt, from what we learn that President Incooln was in teen. McCleblan's camp on Thur-day. The outcomery Presidential salute of twenty-one gone was fred. One of the objects of the coincipt, it is supplied in the acchange of prisoners. We hope that a tair and equitable carted will be speedily agreed upon by the two governments.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

MONDENIS ON THE RAPPALANNOGS.

The enemy have been displeying considerable activity

From the Petersburg Express, July 11.1

Prom the Richmond Peapateb, July 11.]

THE ARMIES BILLOW RICHMOND.

Very little is known of the relative positions of the Confederate and federal forces below Richmond. There have been no operations of a starting character, and the impression generally obtains that there is no immediate probability of an ancounter between the two armies.

There was a romor yesterday to the effect that the probability of an ancounter between the two armies.

There was a romor yesterday to the effect that the menny's main force had eventated the position recently held by them at derbeley, and moved on down the river. This is probably tree, and although the War Department has no authentic intelligence of the fact, it is generally conceded that probabilities tend to confirm the report, before another advance on Elohmond—it another is ever attempted—McClellen must reorganize his army, and it is scarcely to be supposed that he would select a point as commer from the second as between this purpose. It is much more likely that he will, in permitted to do so, withdraw his army from the sweeps and morahes of Charles City, where unhealthy malaria and climate influences would rather tonal to declinate that to reorganize his abstracting functs, to some point mearer the coast where the health of his troops and the convenience of the service could be consulted. From any stand point here does not seem to be any ground to approbe an that the Southern capital will again be menaced for some interest counce, in the measuring to come.

the officers of mival vossels under command of Commodore Dupost will be forwarded free, if left at No. 40 ency street, care of L. C. Styles, up to six P. M. Thurs-

at the great mass meeting in Union square on Tuesday last, we mentioned that of the Howard Guard, commanded by Captain McCue. It about have been Haushwort Guard, Captain E. Brown.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia, with Two Days Later News

The Americant Question and Cotton Famine in England.

The Malignity of the London Times Concentrated in a "Fourth of July" Oration.

Negotiations for a Western Alliance Against the Union.

NAPOLEON'S PLANS FOR MEXICO.

Admiral La Graviere to Bring Over an Iron-Plated Frigate.

The Kingdom of Italy Recognized by Russia.

The Grand Duke Constantine and General Luders Shot at and Wounded in Warsaw.

OUR PARIS AND BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cunard mail stoamebip Persia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at one P. M. on the 5th, and from Queenstown on the 6th list, arrived at this port

half-past eleven A. M. yesterday.

Her news is two days later than the report of the Norwegian, published in the HERALD on the 12th of July. The mails of the Norwegian reached this city from Quebec early yesterday morning. Our files are dated to the 3d of July. The papers by the Persia are two days

The Paris Monitour contains a decree directing that the sugar and molesses imported into France from Eng.

of July, and the city will give a splendid banquet in honor of the Kings of Lemmark and Sweden. The London Times of the 8d of July says, in 1ts City

Article:—
An influential statement has been prepared and circuitated against the bill just introduced with regard to the swrage of petroloum, or rock oil, which promises soon to become one of the most insportant articles of commerce between Europe on the one part, and Canada and the United States on the other. This bill, although processing to be only for "safe keeping of petroleum," will, it is alleged, in-resulty operate as a prohibition against the importation and use of the article and its minerous products, since it imposes exceptional and most stringess regulations, which do not exist with regard to other articles of the same nature, such as turpontine, angleths, bence), ordent spirits and gas.

It is said that a note ies been communicated by the

It is said that a note ires been com French Minister at Turin to the Italian governm on Rome by the Gariboldians.

mar—the German (ederal shooting match of all shooting ton committees, are superintending the running up of tal halls of brick, "gilt temples," with upwards of Sve bundred bonorary prizes of recamic art in aliver and gold; shooting halfs, beer and wine halfs, fountains, tel-ograph offices, &c. The control festal place, fanced in all round, 430,000 reet square, is surrounded by a far greater mie, accessible for everybody paying for admis with a hundred stands, 1,170 feet, by 50 feet; the giff tennie. 64 feet high, with a Germania on the top; the

festal hell, 400 feet by 100 feet. The steamer St. George, from Quebec, arrives at June, picked up at Cape Ruce.

Our Paris Correspondence

Paris, July 4, 1862. self Polled, He is Disgusted-An Iron Plated Prigate to Given Up-No Fourth of July Calebration, &c.

that the Emperor's proverbial shrewdness must have boon carrier when his brain conceived the Mexican the feetings of the Mexican people, not only by Almonte. by M. Dub is de Sailgay, the French Minister in Mexico who has permitted himself to be made a tool of by the Mexican church party, and that u sincerely regrets, there can be no doubt. M. Bittouit, in his speech of Thursday last, cut loose from Almonte's and M. de Sailgny is to be brought back to France to rea, der an account of his errors, and will not be returned to ral de la Graviere, is to be invested with dislomatic as

well as military powers.

The latter is to leave Cherhourg about the 25th inct., die, with which the French government intend testing the navigable qualities of iron plated vessels of a large

die, with which the French government intend testing the naviguble qualities of iron-plated vessels of a large size; and it also may be taken into consideration that one or two iron vessels may be "haddy to have in the helpse," in any future contingencies which may arise upon the other side of the ocean, it is indeed said that the Coulonne, another iron chaftrigate, is to said in company with the Normandie. As to the departure of the main body of the expedition, of course that will be decided by circumstances, aithough, if possible, it will be delayed nutil the dime of the senson of venus, which the French government and its acidioes dread coursies ably more than Mexicon bayonets, even when they were as well used as they were before Poeba.

Authough the sentiment here now is that the power of the French arms, and their character for invincibility, must be maintained in Maxico, and the deleat of Puebla atomet for, the feeling that the prosecution of the war, further than the enforcement of a treaty with Justes, satisfactory to all the demands of the French government, will be a main error, is daily growing aironger. The liberal party are disjusted as the likes that France, when favors progress in Europe, about lend its side to reaction in America. Capitalists, steckholders and the thougerist, who were delighted at M. Fonit's economical programme and his plan of keeping the annual expenses of the government within the annual income, are by no means pleased with the prospect of the immense expenditure which must be the result of a continuance of the war, and all classes are becoming alarmed at the practical examplification of the Quixote idea of the Emperor derivations in the supposed to be M. Michael Chevalier, Senator, and devoted from of the Emperor, hopes that this will be the case, and thinks that, as England has aircady made a treaty with Justez, and as the United States and Spain has given for a continuance of the survey with Justez, and as the United States and Spain has given for a continuance of the fine

with Jurez, and as the United States and Spain have grievates stin unsatisfied, Fraces, without any joss of disprity, car, in conjunction with these governments, unite in a treaty with Jearse which shall secure indemnity for the past and security for the future. The interment in the New York Historic has the population of Yucatan was imag found in resisting the French invasion has had a decided offert here, and may hasten the rewarding of from a treatment of the performance of the resisting the French invasion has had a decided offert here, and may hasten the rewarding of from a treatment of the federal army in the West were of the seapended during the summer will have the effect to revive among secessionists the talk about intervention. The intervention project, account, may be considered as dead. Since the return of Persign from England not a word has been said about it, even by his organ, the Constantioned, which just before his departure, published these curious criticles in tayor of "mediation," copies of which justs for. England does not dare, and it is not the